Increased Electron Mass and Inertia Explains Ease with Which Multiple Contortion-Constriction-Induced Room Temperature Bose-Einstein Condensates May Become Entangled in Contrast with Other Particle Types; Basis of Novel Quantum Computing Architecture

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Introduction

Although it is by no means the most extraordinary property of Contortion/Constriction-Induced Room Temperature Bose-Einstein Condensates (CIRTBECs,) these special molecules have the useful properties of being both easy to entangle with other CIRTBECs but being unlikely to disentangle as the result of interaction with ordinary matter. These molecules, naturally, can only be disentangled through the deliberate unraveling of the constrictive structures that produce the underlying Higgs asymmetry; the abnormal distribution of the mass-carrying particles within the condensate.

In addition to their wide spatial and temporal footprints and their obvious benefits, the increased mass of electrons associated with the CIRTBEC molecules suggests that these molecules should prove useful as the basis of a novel quantum computational architecture similar to but massively more powerful than those proof-of-concept devices currently driven by ultracold electrons.

Abstract

In a recently postulated hypothesis, it was promulgated that increased inertia (by any cause) increases the ease with which particles may be entangled. In the case of CIRTBECs, the inertia of electrons is increased by way of a direct increase of Higgs Bosons in electrons at the perimeter of the CIRTBECs in addition to the theorized surplus of bosons within the protons of H components and the theorized deficit of bosons in the protons of the Pb components of the molecules. While the asymmetry of Higgs distribution between protons accounts for the wide temporal footprint of such molecules, the asymmetry of Higgs distribution in electrons has not been adequately explored, even in theory.

Electrons comprising these molecules ought to experience increased mass for the reason that they are the primary carriers of the Higgs between heavy and lightweight components of the molecule i.e. the convolution of ligands triggers the pumping of Higgs between atoms. This would result in the hyper-stabilization of electron axis spin inertia despite interference from the surrounding environment. This hyper-stabilization would result in magnetic/electrical patterns being imprinted upon the surrounding environs of the exit aperture of the ERB and the duplication of the needed quantum data. Not only are these molecules both more prone to produce entangled states with one another, their wide temporal footprint exponentiates the ease with which this

can be accomplished as a result of the retroactive entanglement of any two molecules of this nature that will eventually become entangled.

What's more, it should be possible for such a computational device to relay results of computations, provided that the proper combinations of compounds are utilized, to an end-user at the outset of the computational request before the computational work is actually completed so long as the end-user intends to permit the machine the time necessary to perform the task subsequent to obtaining the useful information. That time, in any case, would likely be so short that permitting the machine time to do its work would be a trivial matter.

Conclusion

As these molecules are relatively easy to manufacture using bio-active molecules such as neutrophils extracted from individuals with lead allergy, it should be possible to begin prototyping a quantum computer based upon this sort of architecture at relatively low cost with substantial potential benefits.